

lovely disciples who keep near their Lord, walking in his footsteps and bearing his cross, few are more humble, consistent and devoted, than the once gay and thoughtless Elizabeth G.

BOSTON RECORDER.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7, 1842.

[From our Correspondent.]

TOUR IN VERMONT.

MR. WILLIS.—In a late excursion of two or three weeks for health and relaxation, I passed from Danville in Vermont, to Burlington, through Montpelier. It is a day's ride by stage, and two by private conveyance. I had often heard it spoken of as the pleasantest and easiest route across the Green Mountains; and in some respects, it more than answered my expectations. I had not supposed it practicable to cross any where, with so little "up hill and down." And how the Onion river finds its way westward to Lake Champlain, almost from the banks of the Connecticut, it is even now difficult for me to conceive. I am sure that no engineer but a river could ever have found such a passage. By following the stream, you have a fine level road most of the way, and I hardly recollect a quarter of a mile any where, which in travelling parlance, deserves the name of a hill. When you and I were young, it never occurred to any body, that the way to make good roads in a hilly country, is to follow the streams. Our fathers thought it would carry them too far about; and so, in order to find their way from one place to another by straighter and shorter routes, they went over the high lands, instead of winding round their bases; never stopping to consider, it would seem, that the "ball" of a kettle is just as long when it stands up, as when it lies down upon the rim.

The interval through which the Onion river passes, is for the most part quite narrow, and nowhere very wide; but is beautiful and fertile in a high degree. In some places it bears the marks of excellent cultivation, and generally the crops were fine.

Montpelier, the seat of government, is a handsome village, though not so large as some other in Vermont. It is situated not far from the middle of the valley, on a mountain, but in a narrow valley. It has a very spacious hotel, which appears to be well kept, and is said to be one of the best, if not the very best in the State. The State House is a noble building of handsome brown stone. Its dated columns are finely proportioned, and the Corinthian capitals are exquisitely wrought. Upon a commanding elevation, this building would have a grand and imposing appearance. Situated as it is, just under the brow of a steep hill, it cannot be seen to any advantage. The interior is well finished, and the halls of legislation are neat and commodious. The young man who showed us the rooms, very kindly offered to take us up to the dome; but it was a sultry day, and what could we see when we got there?

I have heard that many of the good people of Vermont, think their State House quite too costly and extravagant. I am of a different opinion, however. Vermont is rich. This is just as a Capital as she ought to have. In good times, the fleeces which I saw whitening her hills, will soon pay for it. Every State ought to have such a public building. It makes a Legislature respect itself much more, than it would with cheap and mean accommodations; and it elevates the views and feelings of the whole people. I will venture to say, that however loud the cry of extravagance may have been, there are very few of the Green Mountaineers, who are not secretly proud of having one of the handsomest State Houses in the Union.

The half day's ride from Montpelier to Burlington, is one of the most delightful that I have enjoyed any where. The mountain scenery is highly picturesque and beautiful. As the road winds round, now upon the right bank and now upon the left bank of the river, some new profile is almost every moment presented to your view. The summits are gracefully curved and thickly wooded. The slopes from their bases, which come down in some places, so as to give you the river but little more than from round enough to pass, are fine. These mountains are not very high; but as you advance, you get an occasional glimpse on the left of Camel's Rump, which is one of the highest in the State.

As you approach Burlington, towards night, you emerge from this charming valley, leaving the river on your right, and pass through the town of Williston, where from the top of the coach, you admire a succession of some of the finest dairy farms that you ever beheld. They lie upon a gradual slope of great extent, towards the north east, so level, so green, so well fenced, so interspersed with beautiful groves, and here and there sprinkled over with shade trees, that I wanted to linger an hour to admire the landscape. I am not sure, but that if I had had money in my pocket, and not quite so many gray hairs on my head, I might have been tempted to stop and buy one of these farms. But I suppose, after all, that butter and cheese will not make themselves, even here. Somebody must mow and milk and churn and lift the cheeses.

The first object which meets your eye, as you enter Burlington is the cupola of the college. Perhaps no public institution in the Union is more beautifully located than this. It stands on the height of ground, east of the village, the whole of which it overlooks; beyond, lies the lake with its enchanting little green islands; then the mountains of Keeseville rise in calm majesty on the opposite shore, and far off to the south west, in the blue distance, you see summits which the geologists of N. Y. had lately ascertained to be nearly as high as Mount Washington—6000 feet or more.

It would be difficult to find a finer site for a town than Burlington. The land rises back from the lake, in an easy and beautiful slope, for a mile and a half, affording room for a thousand houses, with gardens, upon the main and cross streets, and from the upper stories, as they rise one above another, furnishing an unobstructed prospect of the water and the mountain scenery beyond. Burlington is undoubtedly, upon the whole, the handsomest town in Vermont. The private houses are large, and many of them elegant, with very spacious grounds around them. The churches and other public buildings are substantial, and look well. Of these, the new Congregational church now nearly finished, is much the handsomest. The town, notwithstanding the hardness of the times, has the appearance of thrift; and I doubt not is destined to grow steadily, if not rapidly under more favorable auspices. Every body who visits Burlington ought to ride out a mile to see the broad intervals on the river already mentioned as it approaches the lake. I know of nothing finer, even in the Connecticut valley. Here some of the villages have exceedingly rich farms, and all the crops when I was there were very luxuriant.

Yours, with great respect, H.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

At Park Street Church, Boston, Oct. 3, 1842.

After the introductory exercises, the Secretary said the intelligence received the past month was interesting, various and abundant, and most of it encouraging. But there was one painful fact—the death of Mrs. Burgess, late Miss Grant, of the Abnennugur mission, as it was supposed by cholera. Her loss, he said, will be most painfully felt. He proceeded to notice the late meeting of the Board, alluding to several of the most interesting and prominent points in its proceedings. He then noticed the fact that the young men of Boston have made arrangements to have another course of Lectures, which are to be delivered in the Temple. After which, he gave a rapid view of the intelligence received during the month, beginning with Cuba.—The ultimate result of the English war is unknown; yet one thing is certain, that great empire is gradually opening to the gospel. A Chinese population more numerous than that of the State of New-York has been opened the past year; probably more than a million and a half. One of our ships of War, the Constellation, has entered the Bogue; and Mr. Bridgman has gone up on its interpreter. This is the first time that one of our ships of war has been allowed to enter those waters. The object of this expedition was, to open a friendly negotiation with the Chinese government. Mr. Abel had gone up to Amoy, about 400 miles up the coast from Macao; and Ningpo, another place in possession of the English is about as far beyond. The Island of Chusan, also, in their possession, is farther up still, not far from the river on which Nankin stands, so that there are openings far up towards Pekin. Mr. Williams says a dozen missionaries might now be profitably employed at Ningpo.

Borneo.—Two of the missionaries have gone up into the interior to select a site for a mission among the Diaks, and it is one of the results of the Mission of Dr. Ferris to Holland, that assurances have been received from the Dutch government, that our operations there shall not be molested.

Nestorianism.—Dr. Grant writes that the Papists are concentrating a force at Mosul, with a new French Consul at their head, for the purpose of making efforts to bring the Nestorians under French protection, and papal influence. For the purpose of reaching the mountains before them, and because of some misunderstanding between the Kurds and the Turks, on the side towards Mosul, Dr. Grant had gone from Mosul to Ooroomiah, with the hope of being able to reach the Independent Nestorians in that direction. Mr. Hinsdale remained at Mosul, and it is presumed Mr. Laurie will soon join him. Another missionary, also, is going out, as soon as there is an opportunity for him to embark.

Armenians.—The news from this interesting portion of the Oriental Church, continues to be of the most cheering character. At Ada Bazar, there are now meetings of the brethren at three places on the Sabbath; and they are favored by the ex-patriarch, residing there, who will not suffer for people to molest them. The Secretary read a most interesting letter from one of them, breathing the apostolic spirit, and full of the breathings of ardent piety.

Sandwich Islands.—The Annual Report of this mission, made out at their annual meeting in June of the present year, is just received; having come by way of Mexico and New Orleans, in a much shorter time than it takes to go round the Cape. This report shows the mission to be in a prosperous and encouraging state. The brethren most heartily respond to the circular of the Committee relative to raising up a native ministry; and say that fifty such might be now advantageously employed in out-stations, which the missionaries cannot occupy; and also that, in their judgment, the churches must ultimately be supplied with native pastors, who shall be supported by themselves; but to secure this, more attention must be bestowed upon the Seminary, which occupies the same position in relation to the churches there which our colleges do here. They have now several licensed native preachers, but none whom they deem qualified to take charge of churches.

A reaction seems to be going on in relation to Popery, and many who joined them at first are forsaking them, some saying it is folly, others, that they learn nothing, and others still, that they are tired of their ceremonies. An incidental good has resulted from the inroads of the Catholics—the churches have been sifted.

A great reformation has taken place in regard to temperance. In Honolulu, 1200 children have been gathered into Juvenile Societies. The King, being alarmed for himself, first took the pledge privately, and subsequently renewed it at a public meeting, after making a speech, and then ordered the seven barrels of rum, brandy, &c. in his cellar to be returned to the merchant. His example was followed by most of the chiefs; which is a wonderful achievement, as many of them were far gone in temperance.

The Sandwich Islands government is gradually assuming the form of a regular government. The national legislature had just held its second annual session, which was orderly, and at which some good laws were passed in regard to the appointment of jurors and the collection of imposts.

The common schools are under good laws, and are 300 in number, with 500 teachers, and 12000 pupils, about one-third of whom are able to read. The present number of church members in regular standing is 19,210, nearly one-fifth of the whole population, a greater proportion, perhaps, than belong to all evangelical denominations in the United States. The number added the past year is 3,443. In view of these things, we should thank God and take courage.

The devotional exercises were performed by Rev. Dr. Jenks, and Rev. Messrs. Aikin and Chapman.

WANT OF MISSIONARIES.

great concern? Why should not Christian parents be called on in the name of the Lord, to consecrate their sons and their daughters to the missionary work? And why should not a direct appeal be made to youthful disciples, pressing on their minds this great question? Were a thousand sermons, in as many congregations, to embody the above named appeals and press these questions with holy earnestness, who can doubt that we should hear from many quarters that pious parents had stirred up to a new spirit on this subject, and that their sons and daughters had caught the sacred fire. How many pious youthful minds in our churches are slumbering over this momentous subject! How many of them might be inflamed with zeal, were the living coal from God's altar to be applied. Who of the watchmen on the walls of Zion will refuse to apply it?

Dr. Hopkins made some encouraging remarks in his address as follows: "Some doubt has been expressed as to the readiness of men to go out; but unless the means are greatly enlarged, I feel no doubt there will be men as many as is demanded. The fire still burns on the old altar, and when the appeal is made, it will be responded to." But pastors and parents must make the appeal. The combustible may exist, but somebody must apply the torch.

MINISTERS FOR THE WEST.

The following very just and sensible remarks are extracted from a communication in the Christian Mirror. We have often felt the same objection to the remarks of Western Correspondents, and frequently to remarks in the Home Missionary, respecting the kind of ministers needed in the West, as being calculated to discourage modest men, who have a moderate estimate of themselves, from entering that field.

We feel confident that our fellow Christians and fellow sinners there need just the same gospel that we here; and a man who can preach the gospel acceptably here, can do so there. He may, moreover, find so great a variety in the field itself, as to be able to choose one adapted to his own qualifications. What is needed is, a good education, good sound common sense, and the ability to adapt himself to circumstances, and a disposition to labor diligently and perseveringly in overcoming obstacles, and so to "bring forth fruit with patience." These qualities are both more common and more desirable than brilliant parts; and any man possessing these qualities, who will thrust himself into that wide field, where the harvest is plentiful, may, with God's blessing, reap a bountiful and joyful harvest.

I would inquire if some mischief is not done by statements about the wants of the West, and about the kind of ministers needed there. The Home Missionary, at very excellent periods, calls for the first rate ministers in the West. They must be active, hardy, shrewd, persevering, economical, learned, &c. They must be apt, ready, off-hand speakers. They must be able to cope with all sorts of errors; and they must and they have, a variety of characters, and must know how to act and speak in all companies. How any minister in New-England, middle aged, or young, can think of going to the west, unless he is a first rate man, or greatly over-estimated, I do not see.

But then if a minister goes to the West, thinking that he comes up to the standard set for ministers, there, he must be in great danger of spiritual pride. I have thought that there was this danger in the case of foreign missionaries, since, being selected, as superior men, and therefore considering themselves such, and receiving special attentions when they return home, they are greatly exposed to the "state of the devil."

I think that there are many situations in the West, where a man of ordinary abilities and piety might be very useful in the ministry, where he might have the ordinary comforts of life; and there, in the case of foreign missionaries, since, being selected, as superior men, and therefore considering themselves such, and receiving special attentions when they return home, they are greatly exposed to the "state of the devil."

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AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The American Tract Society have issued a call, signed by their President, Executive Committee, and Secretaries, for a Public Meeting of the Board of Directors, including the Vice Presidents and other officers of the Society, and Life Directors, at the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Tuesday, the 25th inst. at 4 o'clock, P. M. Life Members, Delegates from Auxiliaries, Pastors of churches, and friends of the Society generally, are cordially invited to attend.

We should be glad to comply with the request of the Secretary, to publish the Call entire; but its length and the crowded state of our columns this week forbid it. The call, after mentioning that a public deliberative meeting of the Society's Board of Directors has been held for seventeen years, goes on to speak of the wide spheres of useful labor, which, one after another, have opened before the Society, in this country, on the continent of Europe, and in heathen lands, which appear, in advance of the faith and spirit of consecration of persons and property which animate its friends and patrons. Important topics like the following, together with many incidental topics, will occupy the attention of the Board, viz.

1. The Board has never had a Mission in any of the colonies in Western Africa, except the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. The other colonies being occupied by other missions of other societies, the Board could not, according to its established policy, plant missions in them.

2. The reasons assigned by the Board for removing its Mission, are such as exist only at Cape Palmas. The policy of the Maryland Colony, which makes the removal necessary, is neither practised nor approved by the American Colonization Society, or by any of its Colonies. The late action of the Board, therefore, has no more relation to Liberia, than to the British Colony at Sierra Leone.

It relates only to the Colony at Cape Palmas, which is as distinct from those of Liberia, as the Foreign Missions of the Wesleyan Methodist from those of the American Board.

3. The Mission which yet removed from Cape Palmas, is not in fact removed at all, even though the Prudential Committee say, that two of the Colonies have gone eastward, in search of an eligible location; and if they find one, and the Mission will remove, it is in consequence of the "fixed determination" of the Maryland Colonization Society, to adhere to its present policy. If that policy should be changed, the Mission may not be removed at all, even though the Prudential Committee say, that two of the Colonies have gone eastward, in search of an eligible location.

Finally, no information has yet reached this office, showing that Colonization is not beneficial to Africa. Of all the authentic information which has been received, the following extract from the

answer these questions. I mentioned the fact to Esquire —, and he replied, "That's nothing. A good many old persons about here could not answer many of those questions."

This extreme ignorance among the lower class of whites in the Southern States, arises from the influence of slavery, which depresses the poor, renders labor disreputable, and keeps under all who are not able to hold slaves. The General Agent of the American Bible Society in Virginia, after stating that he had been travelling extensively in the Eastern and Southern portions of the State, examining into the religious condition of the poor, says,

"We have in Virginia, a large population of families that have been poor for generations, inheriting generation after generation, ignorance of the Bible and its consequent deep irreligion. The situation of our poor is melancholy and deplorable. The ministry have had to find but little time to preach the gospel to them; and they are now in the condition in which we might expect to find a poor and ignorant people who have been permitted to live for scores of years, without the Bible and the instructions of the ministry. Where the poor live in the immediate neighborhood of where the word is regularly preached, their opportunity is favorable, and they are always found in these circumstances comparatively enlightened and virtuous; but where they live isolated, they are but seldom or ever visited by the minister of Christ, and their condition is so degraded that they are generally distinguished by some opprobrious epithet, such as 'the nation,' or 'the Algerines,' &c. For generations these people have been permitted to live in this state."

THE BIBLE A REMEDY FOR IGNORANCE AND VICE.—The Agent of the Bible Society, alluded to in the foregoing article, goes on to say: "In the course of a late tour I passed in the immediate vicinity of a certain large neighborhood of the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, the evening and night at the house of a neighboring gentleman. A Christian minister, who had some miles to assist at these services in our country with the Holy Scriptures, happened to mention the condition of the people on —."

"That was once their character, sir," remarked the gentleman of the house, "but I am glad to be able to tell you that it is not now their character. They are now a sober, religious and decent people; and this change has taken place since your Agent (addressing me) Mr. — spent a few weeks among them. They had 'preaching' and a church; but nearly the whole population was found in utter destitution of the Bible, at the time they assembled for divine service on Sunday, there was very generally a horse race in the neighborhood of the church; and while the more pious were inclined to the church, the more irreligious, composing the large majority, were on the outside, drinking at booths erected there for the retail of ardent spirits, or engaged in the horse-race. The ministry they had was indeed an uneducated ministry, and could exert but little influence; but since they were supplied with the Holy Scriptures they have become a new people." I had heard of these people from — Esq. who had resided on an estate from which, in going to his parish church, he had to pass through their neighborhood. It was about the time when our Agent supplied them with the Holy Scriptures this gentleman remarked to me, and he had informed me that as he and his family passed to and from church they frequently saw the people seated in groups around the doors of cabins, or under the shades of spreading oaks, reading and comparing, or hearing the word of God read, which they had just received from our Agent, and now possessed for the first time. If that pious and zealous family should ever again visit their venerable family-seat, they will be greatly gratified to learn the great change which has taken place for the better among these once ignorant and rude neighbors. I have been frequently struck as I have travelled in our blessed country, with remarkable instances in which the Bible was the sole agent of awakening men to the interest of eternity."

DESTITUTION.—The following is from a Missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Northwestern Virginia. It will be understood that, when the writer speaks of "Presbyterians," he speaks of the denomination most nearly resembling the Orthodox Congregationalists in New-England, there being no Congregationalists in that region. So far as our information extends, we suppose the greater portion of the educated clergy of that part of Virginia are Presbyterians.

If we begin with Marshall county, on the Ohio river, in that county there is not one Presbyterian minister permanently located. There are two small Presbyterian congregations in the county, supplied half the time each by two ministers who reside out of the county. In Tyler county there is not a Presbyterian minister or church. In Wood county there are two small Presbyterian congregations, and one minister. In Lewis county there is one Presbyterian congregation, and no minister. In Harrison county, there is one Presbyterian congregation, and one minister. In Preston county there is one Presbyterian congregation, and no minister. In Marion county, there are two small Presbyterian congregations, and one minister. In Monongahela county there is one Presbyterian congregation, and one minister. Two adjacent counties in Pennsylvania are in a similar condition. In the north-eastern part of Green county there are two small Presbyterian congregations, and one minister. In Somerset county there are two very small Presbyterian congregations, and no minister. These destitutions are all included in the geographic limits of three Presbyteries; and the number of them are confined to one. And one of these Presbyteries (Greenbrier) includes a vast region of territory, in a similar condition, to which we have not alluded.

The above refers exclusively to the condition and wants of the Presbyterian church. We do not wish to be understood as intimating, that there are no ministers and churches of other denominations in the district to which we have alluded.

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This extreme ignorance among the lower class of whites in the Southern States, arises from the influence of slavery, which depresses the poor, renders labor disreputable, and keeps under all who are not able to hold slaves. The General Agent of the American Bible Society in Virginia, after stating that he had been travelling extensively in the Eastern and Southern portions of the State, examining into the religious condition of the poor, says,

"We have in Virginia, a large population of families that have been poor for generations, inheriting generation after generation, ignorance of the Bible and its consequent deep irreligion. The situation of our poor is melancholy and deplorable. The ministry have had to find but little time to preach the gospel to them; and they are now in the condition in which we might expect to find a poor and ignorant people who have been permitted to live for scores of years, without the Bible and the instructions of the ministry. Where the poor live in the immediate neighborhood of where the word is regularly preached, their opportunity is favorable, and they are always found in these circumstances comparatively enlightened and virtuous; but where they live isolated, they are but seldom or ever visited by the minister of Christ, and their condition is so degraded that they are generally distinguished by some opprobrious epithet, such as 'the nation,' or 'the Algerines,' &c. For generations these people have been permitted to live in this state."

THE BIBLE A REMEDY FOR IGNORANCE AND VICE.—The Agent of the Bible Society, alluded to in the foregoing article, goes on to say: "In the course of a late tour I passed in the immediate vicinity of a certain large neighborhood of the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, the evening and night at the house of a neighboring gentleman. A Christian minister, who had some miles to assist at these services in our country with the Holy Scriptures, happened to mention the condition of the people on —."

"That was once their character, sir," remarked the gentleman of the house, "but I am glad to be able to tell you that it is not now their character. They are now a sober, religious and decent people; and this change has taken place since your Agent (addressing me) Mr. — spent a few weeks among them. They had 'preaching' and a church; but nearly the whole population was found in utter destitution of the Bible, at the time they assembled for divine service on Sunday, there was very generally a horse race in the neighborhood of the church; and while the more pious were inclined to the church, the more irreligious, composing the large majority, were on the outside, drinking at booths erected there for the retail of ardent spirits, or engaged in the horse-race. The ministry they had was indeed an uneducated ministry, and could exert but little influence; but since they were supplied with the Holy Scriptures they have become a new people." I had heard of these people from — Esq. who had resided on an estate from which, in going to his parish church, he had to pass through their neighborhood. It was about the time when our Agent supplied them with the Holy Scriptures this gentleman remarked to me, and he had informed me that as he and his family passed to and from church they frequently saw the people seated in groups around the doors of cabins, or under the shades of spreading oaks, reading and comparing, or hearing the word of God read, which they had just received from our Agent, and now possessed for the first time. If that pious and zealous family should ever again visit their venerable family-seat, they will be greatly gratified to learn the great change which has taken place for the better among these once ignorant and rude neighbors. I have been frequently struck as I have travelled in our blessed country, with remarkable instances in which the Bible was the sole agent of awakening men to the interest of eternity."

DESTITUTION.—The following is from a Missionary of the Presbyterian Board in Northwestern Virginia. It will be understood that, when the writer speaks of "Presbyterians," he speaks of the denomination most nearly resembling the Orthodox Congregationalists in New-England, there being no Congregationalists in that region. So far as our information extends, we suppose the greater portion of the educated clergy of that part of Virginia are Presbyterians.

If we begin with Marshall county, on the Ohio river, in that county there is not one Presbyterian minister permanently located. There are two small Presbyterian congregations in the county, supplied half the time each by two ministers who reside out of the county. In Tyler county there is not a Presbyterian minister or church. In Wood county there are two small Presbyterian congregations, and one minister. In Lewis county there is one Presbyterian congregation, and no minister. In Harrison county, there is one Presbyterian congregation, and one minister. In Preston county there is one Presbyterian congregation, and no minister. In Marion county, there are two small Presbyterian congregations, and one minister. In Monongahela county there is one Presbyterian congregation, and one minister. Two adjacent counties in Pennsylvania are in a similar condition. In the north-eastern part of Green county there are two small Presbyterian congregations, and one minister. In Somerset county there are two very small Presbyterian congregations, and no minister. These destitutions are all included in the geographic limits of three Presbyteries; and the number of them are confined to one. And one of these Presbyteries (Greenbrier) includes a vast region of territory, in a similar condition, to which we have not alluded.

The above refers exclusively to the condition and wants of the Presbyterian church. We do not wish to be understood as intimating, that there are no ministers and churches of other denominations in the district to which we have alluded.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

THE CAPE PALMAS DIFFICULTIES.

Office of the Mass. Colonization Society, Oct. 3, 1842.

MR. EDITOR.—As some things which have appeared in print, show that the late action of the American Board, in relation to its Mission in Western Africa, is misunderstood by some persons, we will allow me to call attention to the following facts by way of correction:

1. The Board has never had a Mission in any of the colonies in Western Africa, except the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas. The other colonies being occupied by other missions of other societies, the Board could not, according to its established policy, plant missions in them.

